CITY BULLETIN.

—"The Independent Reform Party" held an adjourned meeting last evening at the N. E. corner of Broad and Arch streets. A. C. Curely presided. An address and a series of resolutions setting forth that the aim of the Reform party is to secure an economical, honest and efficient administration of the affairs of the City and State; demanding the raising by the Legislature of a salary by all our city and county officers; and rendering "such party" incompetent ever after to hold office who may demand or receive any fee or charge for services beyond those provided by law, and further; making it a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment; demanding the abolishment of the present aldermanic system; that they should see that a higher order of men should be sent to the next Legislature, were adopted. A resolution opposed to "all land grants to monopolies, as well as to the Coolie labor system," was referred to a Committee.

—The arrest of Joseph Ellenger and John McGinnis and the capture of a still, on Wheat street, below Fourth, yesterday, has already been published in the BULLETIN. After the arrest a mob gathered about the Second District Police Station, and when the prisoners were taken out by the officers, the latter were assaulted, and McGinnis succeeded in escaping. Three persons, named James, Jacob and William Ellenger were arrested for interfering with the officers. To prevent further trouble a detachment of marines was obtained from the Navy-Yard, and the prisoners were secured to the U. S. Court room. After a hearing before United States Commissioner Hamilton, Joseph Ellenger was held, in $3,000 bail, for distilling without a license, and his brothers were held in $3,000 bail each, for interfering with the execution of the United States laws.

—Officer Hanley, of the Fifth District, had a north end Recorder Given, yesterday afternoon, on the charge of committing an assault and battery on Jacob Jordan, in Rittenhouse Square, on Sunday last. From the evidence adduced it appeared that Jordan and some others engaged in a fight, when Jordan was arrested, after which an attempt was made to rescue him, and the officer knocked down twice, when he found it necessary to use his blackjack. The Recorder said he was perfectly justified in the arrest, and discharged him.

—Charles Foehl, arrested by Fire Marshal Blackburn on suspicion of arson, in firing his establishment in the fourth story of building No. 148 North Third street, was arraigned before Alderman Kerr yesterday afternoon. The evidence showed that the fire was set in several places of the room at the same time, and that the insurances were much in excess of the stock on hand. The accused was held for a further hearing.

—William Tinman, proprietor of a tavern at Ninth and Buttonwood, was also a hearing before Alderman Smith, yesterday, charged by Mrs. Emma L. Dailey with selling liquor to her husband, an habitual drinker, after she had repeatedly warned him not to sell her husband intoxicating liquor, as he was neglecting his family. Held in $600 bail to answer.

—Benjamin Jackson, Lewis Harris and Emanuel Polk were badly injured in a house on Pleasant avenue, near the neighborhood of Eighth and Lombard streets, last evening, by the explosion of coal oil, as one of the parties was about lighting a lamp. Jackson was badly burned about the head and hands. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—A boy named Edward Coward was drowned in the Delaware, near Dickerson street wharf yesterday. He was picking up chips on the wharf, and fell from a pile of timber. He struck against a log in the water and was so disabled that he could not sustain himself until assisted. He resided on Dickerson street, above Fourth.

—The case was arraigned before Alderman Smith, yesterday, on the charge of malicious mischief, in tearing down bills of sale which had been put on the property by the collector of the militia tax, upon his ref usal to pay the tax assessed upon him. He was held in $400 bail to answer at court.

—Charles Stokes, colored, was before Alderman Kerr, yesterday, charged with the theft of a meerschaum pipe valued at $50, from the residence of Dr. Samuel S. Stryker, No. 1025 Walnut street. He was held in $600 bail to answer.

—Wm. Boyd, aged 15 years, residing at No. 129 Dann street, was run over by an ice wagon on Spring Garden street, above Eighth, and was badly injured, yesterday. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—Wm. McKibbin, a graduate of Princeton College, will deliver a lecture at Courtland Saunders College, on Thursday evening, August 25th, at 8 o'clock. Subject: "Glitter vs. Gold."

—Philip Barry, who was run over by a car of the Richmond coal wharves yesterday, died last evening at the Episcopal Hospital.

NEW JERSEY MATTERS.

STEVENS-ZOTAWES.—Efforts are being made to reorganize the Stevens Company in Camden formerly known as the "Stevens Zouaves." This company was composed of young men, and during the continuance of the militia was ably commanded by Capt. Heath. They were very proficient in drill and military tactics and made a fine appearance. They subsequently became disorganized. It is now, however, proposed to reorganize.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Michael Doyle yesterday pd his fighting propensities excited, and finding no better object to try his accomplishments, he commenced pounding Michael O'Brian. For this little pastime of "knocking a man manipulation" he was arrested and committed in answer for what Justices vulgarly call assault and battery.

SEVERELY CUT.—Yesterday, Alexander Bertram, a colored man in the employ of James Elwell, and his right arm terribly lacerated by one of the hooks with which he was hoisting a cargo of ice on board a vessel. He was nearly its entire length. His wounds were dressed at the Camden Dispensary.

BODY FOUND.—The body of a drowned person was found near the West Jersey ferry, yesterday. The examination is proven to be that of Thomas Kirke, who was drowned on Sunday evening last.

Germany's Sacrifices.

The demands of the war on the German population are thus stated by a correspondent:—The requirements to be in Germany to have brought home to one the full practical working of a system that so sharply, without distinction of persons, applies to all alike the compulsory service. The result is that at present in Prussia all men between 20 and 25, not disabled or for special reasons others excepted, are in the field. It is painfully impressive to see the deserted aspect of German cities. Who does not remember the busy crowds in the narrow streets of Cologne? Now they are dead and noiseless, with none but boys and old men to share their space with women. What I saw in Cologne I saw also in other towns. Everywhere the thews and sinews of manhood are being drawn from the war, and everywhere I found they did so with admirable readiness. Of course such a wholesale summoning to arms strikes heavily, not merely individual existence, but also the country, through the incalculable disturbance it creates in industrial establishments. I have one instance to hand which is well calculated to exemplify this point. In Aachen there is even one what an enormous foundry is that of M. Krupp, at Essen, in Rhenish Prussia. Nearly 5,000 workmen are employed there, and I am informed on unexceptionable authority that of these no fewer than 1,688 have had to join their colors, to the indescribable loss of the foundry, as these men comprise the skilled and absolutely indispensable artisans; and yet there is no murmuring and no repining among the Prussian population at what is being imposed on them.

Worship of the Mosquito Indians.

The Mosquito occupy six villages, located some distance south of the Colorado river. Elder Hatch estimates the number of individuals at about 3,000. Walpie is the name of the principal village.

They differ from Indians generally in complexion, having dark brown hair and eyes instead of black, and dark skin, but not copper-colored.

Their religion cannot be strictly called idolatrous, as they do not worship images, but consider them the representation of ideas. Their religious rites and ceremonies appeared to be simple, and at least harmless in their tendencies. They call their deity "Tow-wan-e-ma," or Sun Father. They believe that he governs that orb and has the dispensing of his blessings of light and heat. This god is represented by an image, made of wood and stone, of a favorite chief who died more than three generations ago. This personage now resides in the heavens, from which he bestows the blessings of life, and especially those of rain and fruitful seasons upon the faithful. If his children are not humble and obedient, he punishes them by withdrawing his blessings.

The Indians have a sacred temple, is the head workshop of the village, but at the time of religious ceremonies it is vacated by the laymen and used exclusively for sacred performances. The representative of their deity sits enthroned on a mole pedestal in the north end of the building. Its head and breast are decorated with costly beads and feathers and strings of sacred sea-shells, which were worn by their fathers who came from the sea shore. The eye of the image was directed to the middle of the floor, where are placed wooden images of all kinds of domestic fowls, such as pigeons, chickens, &c. These images are painted and decorated with feathers in imitation of nature. By the side of these domestic fowls are placed the skins of wild beasts, hung on a pole of the nuscal plant; among these, the skin of the Mexican tiger, is the animal is considered more sacred than others. Corn and water are placed before the idol.

In worshipping their deity, the men form in rows in front of the image, and speak and sing to his image, accompanied by the music of rude instruments, among which was a curiously constructed flute, which had descended to them from their forefathers. There was but one religious ceremony in which the women joined with the men. The head workshop is the great central place of worship in a village, but there are other minor ones. The principal religious ceremonies take place in the month of February.

In the center of the village is a public square, where there is a wide stone altar about two or high and three feet square. On this, sacrifices of food are laid on sacred days. Among these offerings is a small bucklskin cap containing holy meal. Around the altar neer dance in rotation. During this ceremony, the spell seem and women of the village take a pinch of the holy meal, breathe on it, sprinkle a little on the backs of the dancers, and throw a little to the west, east, north and south. This is the signal for the dance to break up.

The ideas and principles of their religion are eminently utilitarian. They dictate all the relations of life. They religiously abhor an unchaste man, and refuse to have a lewd or dissolute man in their village. They also abhor a lazy man, and order his place in the household, and of every public institution and ceremony. They enforce habits of industry by precept, example and exhortation, as is well illustrated by the following anecdote: When Elder Hatch and his companions first visited the Mosquits, Tilam-ma was the principal chief of the Grifos village. To obtain that position he was said to be noted for his industry, energy and perseverance. From some cause he became insolent and unfaithful. The people withdrew their confidence from him; he lost his place, and died of starvation and chagrin. Industry is one of the leading principles of their religion. The industrious poor, or the sick and helpless, must be amply provided for by the contributions of the more fortunate.

IMPORTATIONS.

Reported for the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.
NEW YORK—Brig Queen of Scots, Smith, 400 cases sperm oil, 1,000 gallons sperm oil, 1,000 gallons spermaceti oil, 1,000 pounds whalebone, 1,000 pounds ivory, 1,000 pounds whale ivory, 1,000 pounds whale ivory, 1,000 pounds whale